

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

No. 28 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
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ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Longer in proportion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO JULIA,

ON HER VOYAGE AT SEA.

Oscar in those forgotten days,
When hopes bent high and wildly free,
When roaming forth in childhood's ways,
I only thought of thee.

But now, the woes and cares of life
Have sear'd my heart and frame,
Yet oft amid the worldly strife
I breathe thy cherish'd name.

And still at midnight, on my ear,
Or at the rosy dawn of day,
Thy voice, still lingering, do I hear,
Tho' thou art far away!

Oh! dearest, dost thou think of me,
A weary wanderer here,
And for me on that azure sea,
E'er drop a pearly tear?

I know thou dost! for love's fond tones,
By angel hands are true'd,
And when we rightly see their thrones,
In heaven's records plac'd.

B. W. & W.

*The Arabian's believe the stars to be the
throne of angels.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY.

JOHNNY BULL was Yankee's dad,
Yankee doodle dandy,
He'd kiss and hug us very glad,
Yet sometimes he would get right mad
At romping trick and game we play'd,
Yankee doodle dandy.

In the wilderness we met,
Yankee doodle dandy;
We were there a daring set,
And though sorrows oft beset,
Still grew on our dad's pet;
Yankee doodle dandy.

We for ten and muffins prayed,
Yankee doodle dandy.
Johnny then grew sore afraid
We would rob him of his trade,
Then his hunch upon us laid;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Hush! he cried, ye peevish loads;
Yankee doodle dandy.
Tear your sticky stomachs loads,
Stay at home, and raise your logs,
Or shall bite by my hull-dogs;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Johnny then to pull us came:
Yankee doodle dandy.
Cried—"I'll teach you sense and shame,
I will soon your wildness tame—
There he play'd the losing game:
Yankee doodle dandy.

Now it is an alter'd case:
Yankee doodle dandy.
We and Johnny live in peace—
Yankees are a friendly race:
Wrath forgotten—no disgrace:
Yankee doodle dandy.

THE CRACKER.

MOUNTAIN, July 2, 1838.

From the New York American.

BOYHOOD.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTON, U. S. ARMY.

I never see the laughing eyes
Of jealous boys at play,
But memories flood within me rise
Of childhood's happy days;
To sport upon the festive ground
Seem'd all I had to do,
And when my comrades laugh'd around,
My heart was happy too.

I seldom cared for dust or noise,
Or wore a troubled brow;
But thought myself, with marble toys,
—Oh! richer far than now;
I never pined for foreign land,
Nor sigh'd for distant sea;
The top that turn'd beneath my hand
Had charms enough for me.

But now, upon my troubled soul,
Come visions dark and deep;
My thoughts are where the billows roll—
And where the whirlwinds sweep.
I love to see the helmet mast
Bow down before the storm,
And hear amid the rushing blast
The wing without a form.

I wander o'er the plain of death,
As through a lady's bower,
Deep watching for the battle breath,
As for a thought of power.
Alas! the lesson mankind brings,
And little we understand;
—To leave the love of gentler things,
For toil by field and flood.

Flow on, calm blood of childhood flow!
Speed not your current thin;
Nor let the conscious bosom know
The fires which sleep within;
Too soon will come the moment when
Each pulse anew will start,
And then with purple tides of men
Must battle with the heart.

The French squadron sailed from Newport
for France, with the Prince de Joinville on board.



[By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 27.]
AN ACT making appropriations for prevent-
ing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for
arrears for the year eighteen hundred and
thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sum be,
and the same are hereby appropriated, out of
any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated, to defray the expenses which have been
or may be incurred, in preventing or suppress-
ing the hostilities of any Indians, in the year
eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; to be ex-
pended under the direction of the Secretary of
War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the
nineteenth of March and the second of July,
eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the
acts therein referred to; and for arrears of the
same for the year eighteen hundred and
thirty-seven:

For the purchase of the horses of the dragoons, vol-
unteers, officers, and in the service of the trains,
four hundred thousand dollars.

For freight or transportation of military sup-
plies sent into Florida and the Cherokee coun-
ty, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For wagons, carts, ambulances, and harness,
and for boats and lighters, one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation of supplies from the prin-
cipal depots to the points of consumption, in-
cluding the hire of steamboats and other vessels,
and the expense of public steamers and trans-
port schooners, seven hundred thousand dollars;

For the hire of a corps of mechanics, labor-
ers, mule drivers, teamsters, wagon masters and
other assistants, two hundred and fifty thousand
dollars;

For transportation and other expenses of four
thousand volunteers, one hundred thousand dol-
lars;

For miscellaneous and contingent charges of
all kinds, not embraced under the foregoing
heads, seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars;

For drafts lying over, and arrears for ser-
vices and supplies in Florida and the Cherokee
country, one million, forty-eight thousand six
hundred dollars;

For pay of four thousand volunteers, for the
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, includ-
ing one hundred and fifty-three thousand four
hundred and fifteen dollars, arrears for eight-
een hundred and thirty-seven, one million four
hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and
fifty dollars and thirty-two cents.

For subsistence for militia, volunteers, and
friendly Indians, three hundred and sixty-five
thousand and forty dollars;

For the purchase of powder and other mate-
rials for fortifications, together with the repairs of
gun-carriages, small arms, and accoutrements,
thirty-five thousand dollars;

For tents, knapsacks, and other supplies fur-
nished by the clothing bureau, twenty thousand
six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and
sixty-six cents.

For correcting an error in paying the Indians
employed in the public service in Florida, seven
thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dol-
lars and fifty-three cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fur-
ther sum of one million four hundred and thirty
seven thousand dollars be appropriated out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated, in full, for all objects specified in the
third article of the supplementary articles of the
treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five,
between the United States and the Cherokee
Indians, and for the further object of aiding in
the subsistence of said Indians for one year af-
ter their removal west. Provided, That no part
of the said sum of money shall be deducted
from the five millions stipulated to be paid to
said tribe of Indians by said treaty. And pro-
vided, further, That the said Indians shall re-
ceive no benefit from the said appropriation,
unless they shall complete their emigration
within such time as the president shall deem
reasonable, and without coercion on the part
of the Government.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for
satisfying all claims for arrears of annuities,
for supplying blankets and other articles of
clothing for the Cherokees who are not able
to supply themselves, and which may be neces-
sary for their comfortable removal, and for such
other purposes as the President shall deem proper
to facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one
hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN.

[Public—No. 28.]
AN ACT to secure the payment of certain
commissions on duty bonds to collectors of
customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That, on all bonds for du-
ties, taken by any collector of the customs, the
payment whereof has been at any time post-
poned by virtue of "An act authorizing a fur-
ther postponement of payment upon duty bonds,"
passed on the sixteenth day of October last,
the collectors who took said bonds, respec-
tively, or their legal representatives, shall be
allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury,
and entitled to receive the same commis-
sions, whenever and as fast as the sums secur-
ed by such bonds shall be paid into the Treasury,
as they would respectively have been entitled
to be allowed and receive had the said bonds
been paid at maturity and without such post-
ponement; and no part of such commissions
shall be claimed by or allowed to the successor
in office of any such collector, in any case in
which such successor would not have been en-
titled by law to a portion thereof, if such post-
ponement of the payment of said bonds had not
taken place: Provided, That nothing in this act
shall be so construed as to give to any collector
or of the customs, or to the representatives of

any such collector, a sum greater than the
compensation he would have been entitled to
receive in case the law therein referred to, for
the suspension of payment upon duty bonds,
had not been passed, and the said commissions
had been paid to the collector, to whom the
same are hereby given, during his continuance
in office, and at the first maturity of the said
bonds.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[Public—No. 29.]
AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of
Public Lands in the Wisconsin Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That a Surveyor for the
Territory of Wisconsin shall be appointed, who
shall have the same authority, and perform the
same duties respecting the public lands and
private land claims in the Territory of Wiscon-
sin, as are now vested in and required of the
surveyor of the lands of the United States in Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of the said Surveyor for Ohio to
deliver to the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory,
all the maps, papers, records, and documents
relating to the public lands and private land
claims in the said Territory of Wisconsin, which
may be in his office; and in every case where
it shall be impracticable to make a separation
of such maps, papers, records and documents,
without injury, it shall be his duty to cause
copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished
to the Surveyor of Wisconsin Territory; which
copies shall be of the same validity as the origi-
nals. And the Secretary of the Treasury is
hereby authorized to cause the expense attend-
ing the transfer of the records to be paid out of
the appropriation for surveying the public
lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory, to be ap-
pointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish
his office at the town of Du Buque, in the Ter-
ritory of Wisconsin; and that he shall be allow-
ed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars,
to commence at such period as his office shall
be in readiness for operation; and he shall be
authorized to employ one draughtsman and
clerk, whose aggregate compensation shall not
exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum.—
He shall also be allowed the sum of three hun-
dred and fifty dollars per annum for office rent,
fuel, and other incidental expenses of his office;
he shall be paid out of the money appropriated for
surveying the public lands.

APPROVED, June 12, 1838.

[Public—No. 30.]
AN ACT to establish two additional land of-
fices in the part of Wisconsin Territory west
of the river Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That for the sale of the
public lands in that part of the Territory of
Wisconsin, situated west of the river Missis-
sippi, two land districts are hereby created;
one of which comprising all the lands south of
the east and west line which forms the north-
ern boundary of the township adjoining to, and
immediately south of, the township in which
the town of Du Buque is situated, shall be called
the Des Moines land district, the land office for
which shall be established at the town of Bur-
lington; and the other district, comprising the
lands north of the said east and west line, shall
be called the Du Buque land district, the office
for which shall be established at the town of
Du Buque.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
President be, and he is hereby, authorized to ap-
point, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate, a register and receiver of public
monies for each of the said districts, and who
shall, respectively, be required to reside at
the site of their offices, and have the same pow-
ers, perform the same duties, and be entitled
to the same compensation, as are or may be
prescribed by law in relation to the other land
offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
President is authorized to cause the public lands
in the said districts, with the exception of
section numbered sixteen in each township,
reserved for the use of schools, or such other
lands as may by law be selected in lieu thereof,
and of such other tracts as he may select for
military or other purposes, to be exposed to
sale in the same manner, and upon the same
terms and conditions, as the other public lands
of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when-
ever the President may deem it expedient, he
is hereby authorized to remove the said land
offices to such other places within those districts
as he may judge proper.

APPROVED, June 12, 1838.

[Public—No. 31.]
AN ACT to designate the bound-
ary line between the State of Michigan and
the Territory of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Surveyor General
of the Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin
land district, under the direction of the Presi-
dent of the United States, be, and he is hereby
authorized and required to cause to be survey-
ed, marked, and designated, the boundary line
between the State of Michigan and the Ter-
ritory of Wisconsin, agreeably to the bound-
ary as established by the act entitled "An act to
establish the northern boundary line of the state
of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the
State of Michigan into the Union, upon the
conditions therein expressed," approved June
fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and
to cause to be made a plat or plan of the bound-
ary between the said State of Michigan and
the said Territory of Wisconsin, and return the
same to Congress at its next session, and that
the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the
same is hereby appropriated to carry into ef-
fect this act: Provided, That the whole ex-
pense of surveying, marking and designating
the said boundary line shall not exceed that
sum.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[RESOLUTION—No. 5.—PUBLIC.]
RESOLUTION to disapprove and disaffirm an
act of the Legislative Council of the Wiscon-
sin Territory chartering a bank.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Congress do hereby
disapprove, and disaffirm the act of the Leg-
islative Council of Wisconsin, entitled "An act
to incorporate the State Bank of Wisconsin, at
Prairie du Chien," a copy of which said act has,
during the present session of Congress, been pre-
sented for its opinion and for confirmation or disap-
proval; and the said act of the Legislative Coun-
cil of the said Territory is hereby declared to be
null and void, and to have no force or effect
whatsoever as a law of said Territory.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Restrictions of the United States Bank
Charter.—The speculative operations
of the United States Bank have led many
people to suppose that it was authorized by
its charter to be a merchant. We
publish a section of the charter, which
is explicit on this point. It will be seen
that it prohibits the bank, in the most
positive terms, not only from being a
dealer in goods on its own account, but
from being a commission merchant and
making advances on goods consigned for
sale. It is required to confine itself to
the business of banking: though it is al-
lowed to take assignment of goods as se-
curity, and of course to sell them if the
money is not returned according to con-
tract. Nothing can be more plain than
that all the great cotton operations of
the bank are in the most direct violation
of its charter, whichsoever shape they
may have taken. Furthermore,—how
was it that it was announced some weeks
ago, in praise of the bank, that it had
subscribed a million to a loan of one of
the western States? That too, it will be
seen, was a transaction most especially
forbidden by the charter. The restric-
tions which the charter imposes, every
sound financier and political economist
will say were right; and that the charter
would have been an exceedingly impropr-
ior thing if it had conferred on a great
corporation the peculiar privileges of a
bank, and then authorized it to use those
powers, not as a bank and for banking
purposes, but as a merchant and broker:
not to facilitate the operations of busi-
ness men, but to rival them and drive
them out of the market. The following
is the article.—

"ART. V. The lands, tenements, and
hereditaments which it shall be lawful
for the said corporation to hold, shall be
only such as shall be requisite for its im-
mediate accommodation in transacting
its business, and such as shall have been
bonafide mortgaged to it by way of se-
curity, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of
debts previously contracted in the course
of its dealings, or purchased at sales up-
on judgments which shall have been ob-
tained for such debts, or purchased for
the purpose of securing such debts. The
said corporation shall not directly or in-
directly deal or trade in any thing ex-
cept bills of exchange, gold and silver
bullion, or in the sale of goods really
and truly pledged for money lent, and
not redeemed in due time, or goods
which shall be the proceeds of its lands.
Neither shall it make any loan to any
foreign prince or state, unless previous-
ly authorized by law. The said corpora-
tion shall not be at liberty to purchase
any stock whatever, except their own
stock, Treasury notes, or public stock
created by the Government of the United
States, or of this State, or stock of or
loans to any of the incorporated compa-
nies of this State for the construction and
improvement of roads, bridges, canal or
inland navigation, or other stock which
may be bonafide pledged as security for
debts to the bank and not duly redeemed."

The King of France and his Son.—
The present King of France, probably
the richest man now living arrived in
Pittsburgh about 30 years ago accompa-
nied by his brother, and in latter straiten-
ed circumstances. He left Pittsburgh,
and descended the river to New Orleans
in a common flat or small Kentucky boat,
the best facility then afforded.

His son, the Prince de Joinville, ar-
rived in Pittsburgh on the 3d instant, by
the Pennsylvania Canal, put up at the
Exchange Hotel, and on Monday after-
noon, he and his suite, consisting of seven
French gentlemen, descended the Ohio
in the stamboat Paris, (they can feel at
home in Paris,) making but a short stay
in our city. Before he started, the Prince
was presented with a copy of Harris'
Pittsburgh Directory, and referred to
pages 178, 275, which gave him an ac-
count of his father's arrival, stay and de-
parture.

Could Louis Philippe now pay us a
visit and compare Pittsburgh as she was
30 years ago, he would think her march
to wealth and fame somewhat anna-
lous to that of the village pedagogue who
sits upon the throne of France.

Harrisburg Intelligencer.

A Woman can't keep a Secret.—Houck,
the Mail Robber, that escaped from the
Columbus jail, Ohio, has been taken near
Springfield.

Houck's sister told a neighbor woman,
a confidant of hers, that he was conceal-
ed in the house—this woman having a
husband, of course told him, and he, hav-
ing regard for the laws, communicated
it to the Sheriff of the county—thus does
justice secure her ends. Houck is only
25 years of age—followed robbing the
mail about two years.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—Some three weeks
since, about 1000 Indians met here to re-
ceive their annuities, and last week our
citizens were not a little gratified at the
holding of an Indian council in our midst.
The chiefs and head men of the Ottawas

met in solemn conclave, to listen to and
entertain some propositions from Mr.
Schoolcraft, superintendent of Indian af-
fairs, one of which was that hereafter
they should receive their annuities on
Grand river, instead of at Mackinaw, as
provided in the treaty of 1836, and an-
other to appoint a delegation to go west
of the Mississippi, to select the land on
which, eventually, they are to take up
their residence. The council met in the
Court house, and was conducted with all
the form and solemnity usual upon such
occasions. The Indians, after hearing
the propositions of Mr. Schoolcraft, smok-
ing the pipe of peace, and solemnly re-
newing their covenant of friendship with
the "great father," told Mr. S. that they
had listened to his talk and smoked his
pipe, and that they would consult among
themselves, and give an answer in the
afternoon. This they did in the form of
a speech from one of the chiefs, which
was certainly an impressive specimen
of native eloquence. They accepted all
the propositions of Mr. S. and the coun-
cil broke up with the greatest good feel-
ing on the part of the Indians towards
the whites.—Grand River (Mich.) Times.

BILL JOHNSON.—Mackenzie, in his
last Gazette, gives the following brief
biography of this now prominent person-
age in the frontier outrages:

"The notorious Bill Johnson" is our
intimate friend, and bears the character
of an honest, fearless and brave man.
He is a Lower Canadian by birth, brother-
in-law to Colonel Isaac Frazier, of
U. C. Chairman of Kingston Sessions,
and previous to the war of 1812, was a
rich land owner. The rumpuses of the
government robbed him of all—he crossed
to this side, took the oath to the Union,
because a spy to this government, rob-
bed the King's Mails, and became the
terror of the Canadians for many miles
around. He resides on French Creek,
where he has a large and amiable fam-
ily, into whose hands we would trust our
life most willingly, as we have hereto-
fore, with \$4000 on our head. He is a
second Paul Jones, and a large sum had
been offered last war for his apprehen-
sion. As to his politics, we presume
they are Whiggish, for the only paper
we saw on his table last winter, was
Noah's Evening Star. In war he would
be one among 10,000."

SEGUINE'S ACUSTIC DROPS;
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR
DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUINE, the Inven-
tor and Proprietor of these Drops, does
not feel called upon, at this time, after the ex-
perience of twenty years in the application of
his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial
or total deafness, most of which have been suc-
cessful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities,
or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to ob-
serve, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of
partial or total deafness, arise originally from
cold; and this medicine being intended to act
particularly in such cases, has been a successful
medium of cure just in that proportion. There
are many cases of deafness, which are believed
by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such
as excessive and sudden noise, long service in
factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many
such we have certificates of cure. But Dr.
S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large ma-
jority of such instances of deafness arise from
cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.—
In all such cases, either recent or of long stand-
ing, whether in the young or aged, this medi-
cine will exert a happy influence, and the great
est relief may be depended on. Many instances
of cure are known to the proprietor, after every
other proposed remedy had been tried, and when
all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Be-
ing composed entirely of vegetables of the most
innocent description, and warranted to contain
no mineral whatever, no fear need be enter-
tained for a moment, that any ill effects will
result from their use. The following directions,
strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer
almost instantaneous relief.

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear
which has become hard; and if so, use an
injection of soap and warm water; or, if neces-
sary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn,
which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted
as to be used with safety. This should be done
an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then
apply these, dropping 5 to 10 drops into the
ear, and stop the ear with a warm cotton wool.
Repeat this night and morning. The soap and
water should be occasionally used in the mean-
time, at least half an hour before using the Drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J.
Seguine intimately for some years. His char-
acter, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is
unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the
great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops
by those who have used them. I do not believe
he would offer to the public any medical prepa-
ration on which the most perfect reliance
could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.,
Prebend of Westminster Abbey,
London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguin having imparted to us
the secret of his composition known as the
Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronounc-
ing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects,
but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness
arising from cold.

Signed,
J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguin.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you
of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops,
in effecting a cure of the deafness under which
I have labored for the last eight years. I be-
lieve the deprivation of my hearing was caused
by cold taken after an attack of fever, which

met in a condition in which you saw me
some two months since. I have now complet-
ly regained my hearing, and using three bottles.
I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.

London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.

Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.
Dr. J. Seguin.—Your Acoustic Drops have
effected wonders on my son. Having, during
the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake
while skating, the cold produced a partial deaf-
ness in one ear, and almost total in the other.
We have applied but two bottles, and find him
to much benefited, that I am induced to send
for a dozen, in order to distribute among some
of my tenants, as well as to continue their use
in my son's ear. Please deliver them to the
bearer, John Simmon, who is provided with
money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.

Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguin's Acoustic Drops in
my practice with great success. I consider it
more universally successful than any medicine
for the cure of deafness that I ever came under
my observation. I know nothing of its com-
position.

HENRY GALE, M. D.
[TRANSLATION.]
Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Seguin submitted to me his
medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved
to me that it is a good preparation for the pur-
pose. Dr. Seguin's private character is such
as must entitle him to the greatest respect and
confidence wherever he is known.

LADY ELEANORE,
Pres't Medical Academy,
NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HARNCASTLE, of Islington, afflicted
with deafness, said to have been caused by
the discharge of a gun near her ear, was per-
manently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEARSTED, of Paddington, was ear-
ly subject to a discharge from one ear, which re-
sulted in total deafness on that side. The use
of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that
no inconvenience results. He continues its use.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane,
became gradually so deaf as to be unable to
hear a full orchestra in their loudest perfor-
mances. He was relieved by one bottle so as
to be able to hear indistinctly, and was perma-
nently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond,
became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation
in the head, and was cured by the use of
two bottles.

MISS LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green,
aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness
arising from severe cold. She was cured by
the use of two bottles.

The names of hundreds of others might
be given, were it of any use except to swell a
list already large enough. The best proof is in
the use of it, which is recommended to all
afflicted.

CAUTION.
In purchasing Seguin's Acoustic Drops, ob-
serve that every bottle of the genuine is accom-
panied by a lithographed copy of the following
certificate, with Dr. Seguin's fac simile signature
to the citizens of the United States of America
and Canada:

Kentucky Gazette.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the birth-day of American Independence, was commemorated in an appropriate manner; showing that the glorious principles of '76 still remain in our hearts, and that the actors on that memorable era still live in the grateful recollection of freemen. At 10 o'clock the Military companies, under the command of Capt. S. C. Trotter, as Marshal of the day, paraded on the public square, and were joined by a large concourse of citizens, from whence they marched to the beautiful grove of Geo. R. Trotter, Esq. where arrangements for the celebration of the day had been made. The Declaration of Independence, accompanied by a few pertinent and happily conceived remarks, was read by D. C. Wickliffe, after which an excellent oration was delivered by JOHN C. ROGERS, Esq. The company then sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Captain Forbes—Gen. John M. McCalla acting as President, assisted by Col. Thomas A. Russell, Capt. R. B. Parker, and Col. Wm. Brynn, as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk, with great applause, and responded to by the roar of artillery and the enlivening strains of an excellent band of music. After dinner the company marched back to town, nothing having occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.—*Int.*

REGULAR TOASTS.

The day we celebrate. A bright era, in the history of nations. Freemen hail its recurrence, with joy and gratulation—tyrants tremble at its approach.

George Washington. No country can bound his fame—no nation can long remain uninfluenced by his example; "His residence is creation."

The Heroes and Sages of '76. Their names, shall forever stand like adamantine pillars, whose foundations are fixed in the earth, whilst their sunnits are lost in the heavens.

The Union of the States. A political phenomenon—the wonder of the earth, the hope of the patriot, long may it, beam-like, attract the admiration and imitation of the world.

The Heroes of the Late War. A consecrated band of patriots, who, on the summits of "wild war's deadly blast," buckled on their armour & bled them to the "bleeding field," to dare and do and die in their country's cause. Hallowed be their memory.

The Army of the U. S. When the eagle again plumes his wing for battle, may it win laurels, worthy to twine with those won on the immortal fields of Monmouth and Saratoga.

The Navy of the U. S. It is still unfurling at every mast head, a banner resplendent with an hundred glorious victories and prepared to meet the enemies of our country.

American Genius. While the steel rod deprives the lightning of its wrath, and the majestic steamer ascends the opposing current, no sladder can sully its glory.

The Constitution of the U. S. Framed by sages, adopted by patriots and cherished by thirteen millions of freemen, may it forever burn a glorious beacon on the watchtower of liberty.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Twin brothers in the cause of freedom, the one the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the other the proudest artificer of the Constitution. Green be their memories.

Lafayette. The fame of Lafayette, like a gigantic Colossus, its feet rests on both continents.

The cause of human liberty throughout the world. May it receive additional strength from each returning anniversary of this our Political Sabbath.

All are lovely, all blossoms of heart and mind.
All true to their natures, as Nature designed
To cheer and solace, to strengthen, care,
And with love that can die not and bory to bless."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. M. McCalla, President. *The memory of Gen. Charles Scott.* The hero of Monmouth and of twenty other hard fought battles.

By Capt. Parker, Vice President. *The military companies now on parade.* A nation may safely repose upon them in the hour of peril.

By Col. T. A. Russell, Vice President. *River Raisin.* In those memorable battles, the Volunteers from the 10th and 42d regiments, fought as brothers in one consolidated company—they now unite in celebrating this day together—and should occasion hereafter require their services, they will in the same manner, undergo every privation and if necessary spill their blood in defence of their country.

By H. Clay, Jr. *Fayette county and the city of Lexington.* Names drawn from the pages of the history of our Revolution, may the deeds of their children be worthy of commemoration in the succeeding series of the same glorious volume.

By G. Graves. *To all Kentuckians whose bones bleach the fields which their blood crimsoned during the late war—Can we ever forget them?*

By C. J. Sander. *George R. Trotter, Esq.* the present owner of this beautiful grove, by his liberality in offering it for the present occasion, shows the spirit of his forefathers.

By C. A. Stephens. *The Bloody 42d.* May they always be ready to meet the enemies of our country and do as much execution as they have at their dinner this day.

By J. H. Overall. *Liberty.* The great wave of human liberty is in motion, and it will continue to roll onward until Bastilles, inquisitions and crowned heads shall all be buried beneath its mighty tide, and man restored to his unalienable rights.

By H. L. Brown. *George Washington.* The great Apostle of Liberty, to whose glorious example, the votaries of freedom throughout the world look for their political salvation; time that destroys all else only throws a brighter lustre over his name and consecrates his memory in the affections of his countrymen.

By B. C. Rogers. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.* Characters of more exalted worth never graced the pages of history.

By Thos. A. Russell. *The Militia.* The bulwark of our country—a speedy reorganization of the laws for its government by our State and national governments is indispensable to promote proper discipline and render it as efficient as it should be, and productive of those benefits our country may expect at our hands.

By Sam. Fitch. *Internal Improvements.* May they progress with the spirit of the age, until the towering mountains of the East and West shall yield to canal and rail road transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

By a stranger. *Robert Wickliffe of Fayette.* His inflexible political career as well as his unblemished character, point him out as the worthiest successor to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, should that individual prove the next incumbent of the Presidential Chair.

By William Preston. *The single star of Texas.* The brightest ornament that could be added in the azure field of our national banner.

By R. Pindell, Capt. James Gabriel Trotter, as brave a soldier as ever lived. By one of the Company. The memory of Gen. Geo. Trotter.

By P. Doyle. *The day we celebrate.* May the illustrious example of the patriots and sages that make this day memorable, ever act as a stimulus to the rising generation, to show to Britain that patriotism, chivalry and letters, go hand in hand—and Kentucky, their central attraction. As a specimen of her transcendent genius I will mention One; the Author of some of the most admirable poems and melodies that have yet appeared in our State, William Wallace Esq. who may be justly termed the bright Star of the Western Poets.

By L. B. Smith. *American Industry.* The wealth and glory of the nation. It must be protected.

By Capt. Forbes. *Old Kentucky.* All her citizens eat free, pay well, and fight bravely.

By Capt. Samuel C. Trotter. *The Volunteer Companies of Lexington.* May Union, and friendship, be their motto.

By one of the Company. *The Orator of the day.* May he ever prosper, his office be crowded with clients and his name echo far and wide among the citizens of Kentucky.

By one of the Company. *The Heroes of the Alamo!* Their example has given a fresh impetus to the assertion of equal rights and free opinion—May their united waves, flow onward, until the whole world is enveloped in a moral deluge, and not an ARRAT shall appear above its surface, on which an ark of Tyranny can rest.

By Capt. Thwaites. *America.* The republican's hope, the stranger's home, and the tyrant's tomb.

By a Virginian. *The Fair.* The fair daughters of Kentucky, may they know of no bondage but that of Hyemen, and may those chains prove silken fetters.

By E. Stephens. *The day we celebrate.* May it always be remembered by American citizens.

By Sam. Fitch. *The People of the U. States Citizens and Soldiers.* May they with one hand direct the affairs of State and with the other wield the sword in defence of the Liberty we this day enjoy.

By David Megowan. *The memory of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.*

By R. Wickliffe, Jr. *The Constitution of the U. S.* What is it but the rainbow of liberty, which, with one base resting on the Lakes, and the other on the Gulf, spans the bright arch of happy America.

By B. F. Graves. *Capt. Meade,* the gallant Kentuckian who fell at Raisin. The return of this anniversary serves to recall to us the recollection of his bravery and virtue.

By E. G. Delmon. *July 4th, 1776.* By A. G. Herndon. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.* The three great national interests—each equally dependent on the other. May they be cherished by the People of the U. States.

By B. F. Graves. *The memory of Capt. John Edmonson.* Long will his name be cherished with gratitude by the freemen of Fayette.

By C. S. Lewis. *Thos. Jefferson.* May the curtain of bigotry never hide from our view, nor aristocratic mandate consign to oblivion, this morning star of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE.

By L. B. Smith. *The Declaration of American Independence.* It was achieved by valor. It must be preserved by virtue.

While in New Bedford a few days since, we saw a whale boat, with all its appurtenances, masts, oars and sails, which has been ordered for Louis Philippe, King of France, and is to be carried out in the Hercules, to serve as model for the boat builds in His Majesty's dominions. This boat is the most perfect and beautiful specimen we ever saw. It was built by Mr. Jethro Collin, of New Bedford.—*Dedham Patriot.*

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser Extra, June 20th 1838—1 o'clock, P. M. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT PULASKI, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 14th JUNE.

We think it highly important to state in the first place, that gentlemen of unquestionable character and judgment concur in saying the fatal explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of those who had the direction of the machinery. Solomon, a black waiter on board, who had once been a fireman, states—that a little after 11 o'clock, as he turned from the fire room, he heard the 2d Engineer, who was on duty, turn the water-cock, and from the shrill whistle which ensued, he knew that the water had gotten too low, and that there was imminent danger.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lovejoy and others, give it as their opinion, that the blow-cock had been negligently left open—that the boilers had been emptied—which alarmed the Engineer and caused him, in his fright, to fill them suddenly with fresh water. The boiler being heated to redness, this body of water was instantly converted into steam with an expansive force which the sides of the boiler were too feeble to resist. It is further positively stated that during the whole passage, within twenty minutes of the catastrophe, the steam gauge-cock indicated from 27 to 29 inches of steam. The facts which immediately followed are given correctly by Hibernia, as published in our extra of the 18th, until it reaches the statement of the sinking. This was not the case, but she parted into three pieces.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went under water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper part of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the water, and the hinder portion elevated into the air, upon the highest portion of which were from 50 to 60 persons, more than two-thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat, (from whom this statement is made,) about one hour, when it entirely disappeared. The keel, after its separation, came to the surface bottom upwards, when it floated in immediate contact with the bow for a half hour, when it was seen no more. There was no one upon this fragment.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally 18. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessary to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoyancy. On Friday about 12 o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sails were seen, one in a north easterly direction, and the other in a south westerly direction, about 5 or 6 miles distant. On Saturday morning early, a portion of the wreck was discovered about five miles distant, with a small sail and a flag flying; this remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow, whom they joined about noon. They were five males; they attached themselves immediately to their fellow sufferers upon the bow, whose number they swelled to 23, and abandoned their raft.

The 23 then proceeded to erect a jury mast, upon which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow S. E. in which quarter it had been ever since the wreck) they were blown towards land, which became visible about 4 o'clock P. M. At sunset quite a strip of land was seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning, upon the occasional lifting of fog, land was quite apparent about three or four miles off, which they continued to approach until they got within half a mile. The wind, which had been gradually coming round, settled down to N. E. about 11 o'clock, which blew the wreck along the coast, about the same distance from land during the day.

The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 thaday the wind blew a light breeze from the S. W.

About 4 o'clock, four vessels passed within three miles steering East.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr. Henry Cameron, Capt Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction. She continued to near within 3 miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered; she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance, Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediately and succeeded in transferring the whole of the sufferers to his vessel, where every proper comfort, at his command, was humanely furnished these unfortunate beings. Intelligence was given by these that they had seen another portion of the wreck during the whole of the preceding day, and early that morning.

The Capt. immediately bore down in the direction designated (easterly) and in about an hour came up to it; from this he had the gratification of rescuing Mrs. Noah Smith and Miss Rebecca Lamar, Chas. Lamar, two gentlemen and two negro women, in an exhausted and worn out condition. This work of humanity being finished, Capt. Davis bore away immediately for Wilmington, where he arrived about 7 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M.—To attempt to describe the feelings of these 30 persons, towards their

preserver, Capt. Davis—the sympathy of the crowd assembled at landing—the mingled emotions of those companions in misery who had been separated, in misery who had been separated, and here again met in safety, though in suffering—time does not allow, nor is human language adequate. We can only add that 59 souls in all have escaped a watery grave, of whom 48 have already arrived at this community, all of whom it is hoped and believed will be restored to their anxious friends.

P. S. Since writing the above we received the following additional intelligence.

13 persons saved, among them Mr. Lamar. They reached shore near New River Inlet. Mr. Lamar and several others came ashore in a boat; the others on fragments of the wreck. Five are said to be near town, 12 miles. All are said to be likely to live—Two of whom have just arrived.—Samuel Bryley, Talbot, County, Md. and Owen Gallagher.

From a New York Correspondent to the Western Gazette.

Sir—I hasten to transmit you the following ship, containing the latest foreign intelligence, the most important of which the account of Capt. Bently, whom the papers represent as having just arrived in London, after sustaining the loss of his vessel and cargo, and suffering great extremities in the North during the winter.

Awful Eruption of Skaptar Yokul—Disappearance of the Island!

No event which has fallen to the lot of the chronologist to record, is fraught with a more dreadful interest than the one described below. No catastrophe ever happened, which was calculated to inspire the reader, and more especially the beholder, with so awful a sense of the wonderful power of the unknown elements that rage in all their convulsive energy, within the recesses of the earth we inhabit.

Description of the catastrophe of Skaptar Yokul, by Capt. S. R. Bently of the schr. Falerio; from the London Chronicle of April 3d.

We set sail from Bergen on the 12th of November, having exchanged our cargo and repaired our vessel, with a fair wind and an open sky, but when we had made about fifteen leagues, we were struck by a violent storm from the westward, which lasted five days, and it demanded all our exertions to avoid the rocky shores of Norway. On the 18th, at sunset, the storm subsided, and we found ourselves in lat. 63 deg. 45 min. and long. 2 deg. 59 min. E., about in a line between the Laffiden and Faroes Isles. The wind then shifted N. E. by N.; taking advantage of this we held our course westward seven days and nights, seldom changing sail. On the 25th, at about half past 1, P. M., Monsieur G. Polier, a French gentleman of some scientific attainments, and passenger to London, directed my attention to singular appearances in the sky, which he thought indicative of a squall. The clouds which darkened the horizon, along the N N W had a different appearance from any thing I had before witnessed, and while viewing them with some doubt, I observed in the air, something having the appearance of fine soot, which in the course of an hour began to fall upon the deck, and in a short time collected in considerable quantities in the folds of a sail, which was spread to catch it. The circumstance excited the greatest apprehension among our sailors, and all on board. Though frequently appealed to, I ventured no definite opinion, until about 4 o'clock, when by reference to my instruments, I found that we neared the coast of Iceland, and was satisfied that the phenomenon was owing to a volcanic eruption. In about half an hour our attention was arrested by columns of flame which occasionally lighted the horizon and became every moment more terrific. At last the coast appeared like a dark spot upon the horizon, frequently illumined by flashes of light. By this time the ashes had become so deep that we were obliged to clear the decks with shovels, and the shower every moment increasing. We held our course till 8 o'clock in the evening, when of a sudden the waters around us appeared in the greatest convulsion, the surges were broken to pieces, and the surface assumed the appearance of a boiling cauldron, the wind lulled and the sails hung by the mast as if wilted in the sun. Thus we remained in awful suspense; not a word was spoken—all seemed to gaze upon a scene to which they were equally strangers.

While in this state of anxiety, of a sudden there burst forth a shaft of flame accompanied by a noise equal to the united voice of ten thunders, revealing the heaving sides of Skaptar Yokul! In a moment after, the mountain was literally rent to pieces! Awful fissures from its summit to its base, permitted us to gaze into the very bowels of the earth! Floods of lava poured down its sides like molten iron; noises the most terrific startled the earth, air and sea! Rocks of many tons weight shot into the sky and fell seething in the water with a plunge that was truly appalling: stones frequently fell upon the vessel, and all were in expectation of destruction; one poor negro was literally dashed to pieces by a falling rock of five lbs. weight. The lava continued to pour from the craters till the country as far as the eye could reach, was one boiling flood of molten stone! No one can imagine the horrid grandeur of the scene; all the elements seemed to have broken their bonds and united their dreadful energies in the production of one terrible disaster. While we reflected that thousands of our fellow beings were overwhelmed with burning death, we could not be indifferent to our own

situation; and it was with feelings of relief that we saw our vessel of a sudden laboring with a heavy gale that struck her, from the westward with a force that threatened to sweep our decks, as it bore us away from dangers so terrible, to struggle with those to which we were more accustomed. The gale pushed us before it with unprecedented velocity, till day break, carrying away a sail and doing much injury to the rigging. At sunrise it slackened, but we continued to sail at a rapid rate of about ten o'clock, when we were borne against the wind by a strong westward current.

This circumstance filled us all with alarm, for having lost our points we immediately concluded that we must be within the draught of the Maelstrom! These apprehensions, however, subsided when we discovered that we held a direct course. About 3 P. M. the wind shifted and blowing nearly astern, we made 16 knots per hour. About 2 A. M. we had found that we had left the current, and at sunrise to our astonishment discovered our location. What was our surprise on finding our latitude 67 N. by longitude 29 deg. and 32m. W., the precise latitude and longitude of Iceland! The awful idea then flashed upon us that the whole Island had sunk! A few more observations convinced us of the truth of our apprehensions. The whole Island, nearly equal to England in size, with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, on that same awful night, in which our vessel lay before it, it was sunk in the deep, and the last prayers of so many distracted wretches, were hushed in the seething waves that closed over that ill-fated Island! This is a nation buried in a single night, and the mariner has a highway over his grave.

From the Pennsylvanian.

FROM THE "NORTHERN FRONTIER."

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated.

Niagara Frontier, }
Chippawa, U. C., June 21.

I arrived here to-day, and find this place in great excitement owing to a battle which took place last night at "Short Hills," about twelve miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers and about two thousand patriots. It resulted in the loss of four lancers, and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are fast gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with 500 infantry, the 24th regiment, and the lancers, besides volunteers. Every person is thoroughly searched before he can leave the place.

The steamboat which lands the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They fear very much an eruption in this place, and for that reason every hotel is under guard, and every passage secured by armed men. A number of U. S. troops are quartered in L. and Gen. Brady and several other officers left this morning for Detroit.

The Buffalo Com. Adv. makes the affair of small importance. We copy the following from that paper of June 22:

We have learned but little respecting this affair in addition to what we published yesterday. A gentleman of this city, who left the Falls this morning, informs us that it was generally understood there that the fight had its origin in a tavern broil. The Lancers were insolent and overbearing, high words were followed by blows, and a general melee ensued, in which several were severely injured, and a few killed.

There is no evidence that any violence was premeditated by either party, and so far as we can learn, it was purely a casual encounter. It may, however be but the prelude to fresh troubles. There is no animosity between the resident population of the province and British soldiers. The latter are looked upon as foreign mercenaries, and we may expect to hear of frequent collisions between them and the people.

A report was brought up by the cars this noon that 60 regulars had been taken prisoners by the insurgents, near Short Hills. If this be true, it would indicate that there is a more perfect organization on their part than we had supposed, and that they are about to commence active operations; but we doubt the story altogether. If any troops have been captured, the probably belonged to the "Queen's Own," a detachment of which is stationed at Lundy's Lane.

That boy will be the death of me.—The Toronto Patriot is at it again. Lord Durham should give Dalton, the editor, a free commission, and let him loose to "exterminate" us.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Toronto Patriot.

We have from the beginning announced, that war with the U. States is inevitable—INEVITABLE, we say IT IS; and it will be a COMMON WAR, but a WAR OF EXTERMINATION. We expect daily to hear of some incursions of the brigands in the Western District, which we understand is left in a perfectly helpless state. Such is the horrible predicament of this loyal people, and yet Buffalo stands, Detroit stands, Rochester stands, Owego stands; with all the resources of the British Empire at command, these nests of infamy stand to mock our misery, while to involve them all in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, would be as easy as falling off a horse.

The country is filling with Yankee loafers; not a tavern can any one enter but one or more Yankee loungers are there listening to all that is said. What

come they here for, but to "spy the nakedness of the land," and to convey intelligence to the Banditti on the other side, who are ever in readiness to pounce on any unguarded point. The pestilent vagabonds every where abound, and unless some decisive steps are taken by the Government to prevent the ingress of such scum, we shall perhaps see the fulfilment of Mr. Clay's prophecy, that the Canadas will fall to the United States WITHOUT FIGHTING. Passports ought to be made necessary for every Yankee itinerant in this country, until it be deemed proper to stop intercourse entirely.

Reported Re-call of Lord Durham.—The Rochester Democrat announces the re-call of Lord Durham, as if confident of the truth of what it says. The intelligence, however, is doubted in New York. The Democrat contains two letters relative to the matter, of which one is subjoined:

Extract of a letter, dated

Toronto, June 20.

The most important item of news which is now circulating in town is no less than the re-call of Lord Durham. The Selkirk family claims jurisdiction over all the Provinces by virtue of a charter granted to the family many years ago. This charter has lain dormant until lately, and the family have not attempted to exercise authority except over some territories north of the Canadas. However, the claim is so indisputable that the Ministry has been obliged, on the warm remonstrances of the Earl, to re-call Lord Durham. It was on this account that the 71 gun ship, (the Edinburgh) which had started for England, was brought back to Quebec.

Although the news is quite public here, it has found admission into very few of the papers yet.

His lordship does not sail, it is believed, for a month or six weeks. He is said to have been excessively enraged, at the reception of the intimation of his re-call. How the government of the Canadas will in future be conducted, is an anxious question with many. Of course the wishes of Selkirk must be consulted.

The Albany Argus speaks of the above as a hoax which certain wags have played upon the Rochester Democrat.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 19th, 1838.

Great Flood—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life at Hollidaysburg.

This place was visited this morning with a flood which, for violence and destruction of property, far exceeds any ever witnessed in this part of the country.

It commenced raining last night about 11 o'clock, and continued to pour an uninterrupted torrent until about 4, when the waters of Juniata were found to be rising with fearful rapidity. The arches of the viaduct were soon found insufficient to allow the passage of the flood, and the whole of Gasport was soon under water, the turnpike presenting a continued sheet of water, with the rail road for its bank, for half a mile. The water continued to rise until it was 4 or 5 feet deep in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety up stairs. Mr. Barrask, wife, and two children and servant girl, left their house and attempted to escape. Mrs. B. and the children were drowned, and Mr. B. and the girl narrowly escaped. Other lives are said to have been lost, but no bodies have been recovered since those of Mrs. Barask and the two children.

The waves had now risen to the top of the viaduct, and were flowing completely over the railroad below it. The store of Messrs. Culbertson & Chambers, standing between the bridge and viaduct, was carried entirely away, nothing being left of it but the floor, which lodged on the top of the viaduct.

The waves at length forced breaches in the rail road between the viaduct and weigh scales, through which the waters now forced their way, carrying with it one of Dougherty's triple boats, which was standing on the road, and now lies high and dry in a neighboring field. This additional outlet lowered the waters at the viaduct and on the rail road below. About 6 o'clock the waters began to fall, and disclose the damage they had been doing.

The Rail Road is washed away in some places entirely down to the original soil, the stone blocks hanging to the rail; in other places the earth and stone are washed from around the blocks. There are four breaches in the canal between this and Franklin, and it will take some weeks to place it in order for business again. The turnpike bridges are carried away, and from all parts of the country on the branches of the Juniata we hear of saw-mills swept off, crops destroyed, fences carried away, and gardens demolished.

Gasport, and the bottom from thence to Frankstown, presents a scene of destruction pitiable to look upon.

Several canal boats are lying in the woods; at the dry-dock two houses were swept away, the families barely escaping with their lives. The feeder to the canal is also swept off; in short, a few hours has destroyed what will take the labor of hundreds of hands many days to restore.

Charles Hughes had his house, furniture, brickyard, 150 cords of wood, and all his spring work carried off, barely saving his family. An estimate of the whole amounts of loss cannot yet be made.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MCNATHY, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-1f.



REMOVAL OF CABINET WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to Joxoxan's Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DICKICK.

March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to Bain & Ton.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.
He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—their furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Corner of Main and Limestone streets
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;
All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.
April 19, 1838.—16-1f

ROSIN THE BOW,

A Splendid Maltree Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at Westbrook, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington, Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.

PETER BROOKS,
AN ALDERNEY BULL, (MILK BREED), WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.
J. CHRISTOPHER,
Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-1f.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.
"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bukewell's Celebs, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.
August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES

Jan. 4, 1837.—1-1f.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,
HAVING entered in partnership, tender services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.
March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

Prentiss's Pile Ointment.

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, as resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Curly, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CURLY, JR.
J. MC CAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Curly, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. MC CAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and Laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Beds, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE MC CRACKEN'S.)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, WITH ALL THE BEST

Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO.

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f



STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the Stone Cutting in his various branches, at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington and 5 east of Nicholasville, where can always be had the following articles:—TOMBS and PILARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate material, and for strength, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to retain its original color and appearance.—FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Tables, &c. CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain.) PILL PLANTS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, SLABS, COLUMNS &c. I will attend to putting up work any distance under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.

Jessamine co., April 26, 1838.—17-3m

Female Cordial of Health.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARBERS,
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f.

WOOL CARDING. & C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—19-1f.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-1f.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRITCHFIELD & TULFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRITCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f.

Mathematical Class FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M. has commenced, with a select class of young ladies, a course of instruction in the higher branches of the Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, &c. &c. at the residence of Major Thompson, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Yansell, Poplar row.

Hours of instruction from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—For English Branches, \$10 per quarter, payable in advance.

Latin, \$5 per quarter.

Greek 5 do do.

May 24, 1838.—21-6f.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRAZER & SOISTER,

AGENTS FOR MICHAEL GAUGH,

ARE now receiving from Philadelphia, a NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Goods

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. The Establishment is on Main street, next door to Oldham's Barber Shop.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-3m

The Intelligencer and Observer insert months.

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.

Super Plain English Straw BONNETS; CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

WALL PAPER:

INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade.

They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed W.

Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPAULCON WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, March 15, 1838.—14-1f

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.

He deems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times, to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be \$3.00 Board, per week. 1.25 Per day, (less than a week.)

(Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visitors, from the States where they are located.)

G. L. PRYOR, AGENT

For J. L. BRAZLEY.

April 4, 1838.—14-1f

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PERRY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.

GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-1f.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington on the 1st of July, 1838, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen John M 3 Allen O. N. Dr
Allen John 2 Allen Nathan
Allen Abijah 2 Atwater William
Allen John G Jr Armstrong John
Atchison Alexander 1 Allender Mr

Barker Mrs
Baker Jehu
Baskin Robt F
Bislow Liberty
Bridy Eugene
Brasfield William
Bacens Elizabeth P
Bates Thomas D
Barstow Edwin Miss
Blair Orilla Jane
Barstow Miss
Bennett A D
Blanchamp Jesse
Brynan Gilson
Bryan Morgan
Biswell William C
Brown James 4
Bowers and Castle
Boyce Mantha Miss
Boyd Hugh M
Boswell Morrison
Boswell James M
Brown George W 2
Boyle J Tilford

Cardwell S
Candle Ocle
Campbell Jas M
Cannon Mary
Carter J
Calmer W T
Clarke Alexander
Clarke Calph
Clarke George
Clapp Mrs C
Challens Charles
Chapman William
Craig Charles F 2
Craig Dr
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